

MUMEYA
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of photographic
work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Specialty.
No. 84 Queen's Road Central
TEL. 2204

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
PUBLISHED EVERY
WEEK DAY.
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world 61s.
per annum.

No. 16,752.

號十二月七年七十百九千九百

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1917.

長丙次歲年六國民華中

PRICE 35.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 716.



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days, are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
WEEK END.
8.10 p.m. and 9 p.m. 2.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Manager.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Fund £3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account £123,520

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,598
Revenue Marine Department £37,823
Other Receipts £78,940
£23,970,367

The Accumulated Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

3,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON RAY

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT.
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

JUST RECEIVED
PER S.S. SOMALI

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

PRICES MODERATE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

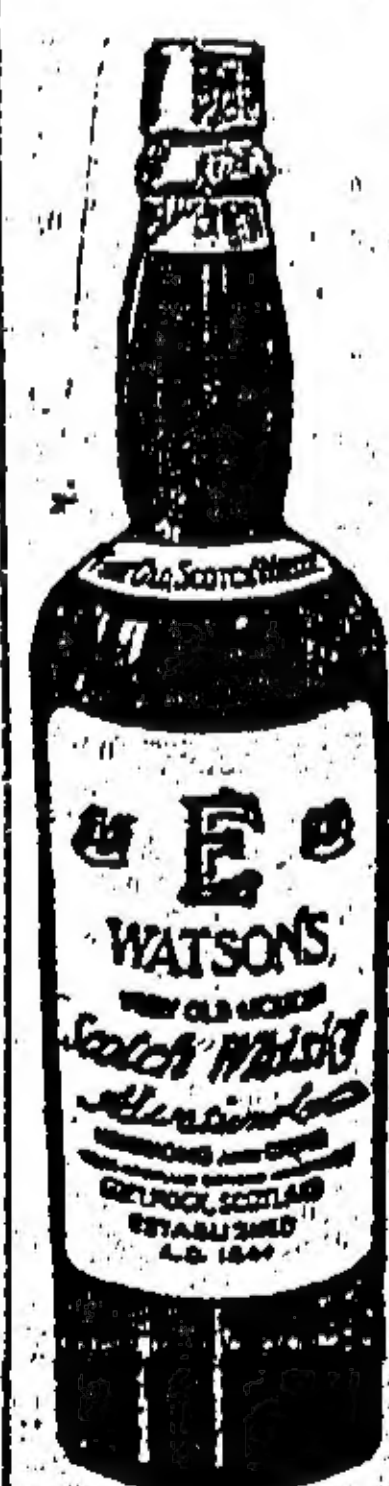
THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15"
CABLE LAID 5" to 15"
4 STRAND 3" to 18"
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Manager.

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.



**WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER
SCOTCH.**
MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 816.

THE KWONG HIP LONG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS. BOILER-MAKERS. BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office 44, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 453.
Slipway: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG FUNG WA, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
AGENTS:—
SUTHERLAND & SWICE
—TELEPHONE No. 212—
TELEGRAPHIC ADD:—
"TAIKOODOCK"

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGER.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms—From \$5 per day and up.
Telegraph add: "Peak Hotel."
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

PATELL & CO.

Importers-Exporters

Commission Agents

HONGKONG.

Branches—

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

BOMBAY, INDIA.

China—

HANKOW,

SHANGHAI,

CANTON.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAM FARE ENTRANCE.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Bells and Sanitary Fixings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

TANG YUK TUNG, successor to
the late SIEN TUNG,
14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PEACE "BY HOOK OR BY CROOK."

DEMAND COMES FROM GERMAN
SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

A Neutral correspondent of the
Times in a dispatch from Cologne,
dated the 12th inst., says the demand
for peace comes from the soldiers.
General Hindenburg returned from
the West profoundly impressed. The
politicians must make peace by hook
or by crook. The area of the fight-
ing in the West is known as "The
Grave." Every sort of influence is
used to prevent the return of particu-
lar regiments and officers thither
despite the attractions of superior
food and lots of amusements in the
towns. Numerous Generals in the
West have been superceded, and the
number of punishments of the men
is appalling. The Germans think
that only submarines can snatch the
victory and it is reported that a
thousand of them are being built.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKAN REGION.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

A Berlin official announcement
says:
Enemy attacks on the heights in the
region of Marasti, North of the Susha
Valley, were repulsed with severe losses.
A British Company which attacked
Serres was easily repulsed.

MR BALFOUR ON TURKEY.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Mr. Balfour, referring in his recent
dispatch to Turkey says:
In the hands of Germany, Turkey
has ceased, even in appearance, to be a
bulwark of peace and is openly used as
an instrument of conquest. Under
German officers Turkish soldiers are
now fighting in lands from which they
were long ago expelled and the Turkish
Government, controlled, subsidised and
supported by Germany, has been guilty
of massacres in Armenia and Syria
more horrible than any recorded in the
history of even those unhappy countries.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ENEMY
OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

A Russian official report states:—
The enemy took the offensive in the
region of Zborov, and part of a detach-
ment entered our trenches, but were
promptly driven out.
The enemy bombarded Okna and
Bordanashki in the valleys of Troits
and Oltuz.

THE RAIDER.

A CLUE TO HER IDENTITY.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

In regard to the new German
raider it is now recalled that a month
ago the Chilean German-owned bar-
que Tinto escaped from the little port
of Calbuco, in Chile, after loading a
considerable supply of provisions and
live stock. It was then suspected
that she intended privateering.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 18.

The raider also captured the Trou-
den Range and possibly the Snowden
Range. The raider is stated to be
a vessel of the Moccus type. It is
now known that the St. Theodore has
been converted into a commerce-
raider.

SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The following ships have been sunk
Manchester, Inventor, Wroxy and
Garfield, (British).

MADRID, Jan. 18.

A submarine torpedoed the Spanish
steamer Manot, and towed the crew
in a boat till they met a Swedish
steamer which picked up the men.

180 LIVES LOST.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 19.

The Finnish steamer Skifal was
torpedoed in the Gulf of Bothnia on the
14th inst., and 180 lives were lost.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

FRENCH PRESIDENT ON THEIR
GOOD RELATIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 18.

President Poincare, interviewed by
an American, said the war had im-
proved the good relations between
France and America. Not a day had
passed since the outbreak of the war
when he had not received shoals of
letters and gifts for the populations of
the invaded portion of France and the
widows and orphans. France would
never refuse the generous ideas of
President Wilson regarding post-war
agreements to ensure peace, but these
must be preceded by a restoration of
violated rights.

THE ENEMY'S EXPULSION FROM SINAL.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GENERAL
MURRAY.

CAIRO, Jan. 18.

The King, the War Cabinet, the
Sultan of Egypt, Sir Reginald
Wingate, the Egyptian Premier and
General Milne have telegraphed to
General Murray congratulating him
upon the expulsion of the enemy from
Sinal.

The War Cabinet adds: "The
operations promise further successes."
The Cavalry continues to round up
stragglers.

RAILWAY FARES AT HOME.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The increase in railway fares has
been abolished for officers, men and
nurses of the British, French and
Belgian forces.

(Continued on Page 5.)

LAW LORD ON BABY LORE.

"I have very seldom seen a newly-
born baby that was not pronounced by
the midwife to be the image of its
father," said Lord Mersey, an officer
dignitary in the Slingby special in the
House of Lords recently.
When Mr. Schiller, K.C., came to the
forenoon by Mr. Slingby (an advertisement
for a baby lore, Lord Mersey re-
marked: "It requires a great deal of
abnormality for a woman about to have
a baby to send an advertisement to a
paper to adopt a baby."

C & B POTTED MEATS.

15 VARIETIES.

ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.
CAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.

Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.

IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.

ONE OF THE BEST OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERNEY
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DIARRHOEA, and is the only
Specific in **CHOLERA** and
DYSENTERY.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the nature of the case. It relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm, refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
London, S.E.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MORRISON" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), ON

AN EARLY DATE

The following LIGHTHOUSE GEAR, viz:—

- One occulting apparatus, complete.
- Circular wick lamp.
- Spargers burners.
- Cylinders and wicks.
- Incandescent Petrol Lamps, and
- appurtenances.

And

- A quantity of gear pertaining to
- Moorings Buoys.

Also

- A number of Locomotive wheels and
- Axles.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1916. 1916

SILIMPON (SEBATHIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed agents for the COAL CO. LTD., HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL from the mines at SEBATHIK, or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON CO. L. comprises favorably with the (older grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Shippers calling at SEBATHIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik, Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 22 feet low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Siboko Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents for the Harbor Coal Company, Limited.

AUCTIONS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of January, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of CROWN LAND as Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Particulars of the Lot.	Area (Approximate)	Area (Actual)	Area (Total)
Lot 1.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 2.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 3.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 4.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 5.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 6.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 7.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 8.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 9.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 10.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 11.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 12.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 13.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 14.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 15.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 16.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 17.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 18.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 19.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 20.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 21.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 22.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 23.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 24.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 25.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 26.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 27.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 28.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 29.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 30.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 31.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 32.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 33.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 34.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 35.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 36.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 37.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 38.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 39.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 40.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 41.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 42.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 43.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 44.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 45.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 46.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 47.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 48.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 49.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 50.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 51.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 52.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 53.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 54.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 55.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 56.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 57.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 58.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 59.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 60.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 61.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 62.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 63.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 64.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 65.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 66.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 67.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 68.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 69.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 70.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 71.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 72.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 73.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 74.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 75.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 76.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 77.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 78.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 79.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 80.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 81.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 82.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 83.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 84.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 85.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 86.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 87.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 88.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 89.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 90.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 91.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 92.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 93.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 94.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 95.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 96.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 97.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 98.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 99.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lot 100.	1.2	1.2	1.2

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, for the under-mentioned services, until 12 o'clock noon on the dates stated:—

- Fuel and Washing, 16th February, 1917.
- Forage and Indian Supplies, 20th February, 1917.
- Meat and General Supplies "A," 22nd February, 1917.
- Hospital Supplies, 1st March, 1917.
- General Supplies "B," 2nd March, 1917.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally at the above Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Tenders must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and delivered in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for" on the dates stated.

Tenders must be, and will not be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith, such sum to be forfeited to the State if the tenderer fails to attend at the Headquarters Office after twenty-four hours' notice in writing being left at the tenderer's address, or fails to send in samples within twenty-four hours of written application being left at the said address, or refuses to accept a contract allotted to him.

The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FID "AFONS" AND CHICKENS

Are the best in the East.

Tender eating, delicate favour.

TRY THEM.

INTIMATIONS.

G. R.

OWING to the prevalence of SMALL-POX among the Chinese Population the public are advised not to visit the New Year Fair.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Head of Sanitary Department,
Hongkong, Jan. 12, 1917. 1431

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 8 of 1915 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 23rd and 24th instant.

Hongkong, Jan. 19, 1917. 1427

KEATING'S LOZENGES

Cure the worst Cough

MARTIN'S

APOLASTIC

PILLS

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

POST-BELLUM TRADE COMPETITION.

JAPAN AND EUROPEAN RIVALS IN COMMERCE.

THE NEED OF UNITY AND SYSTEM.

The January number of the "Jitsugyō-nihon" has the following article from the pen of Mr. Taketomi, ex-Minister of Finance:—

"It is impossible to predict the end of the European hostilities, but as the restoration of peace will be realized sooner or later, it is most important for Japan to make the necessary preparations for meeting the severe commercial warfare that is sure to begin between the Powers after the military struggle is over."

Since January, 1916, Japan's export trade to China, India, the South Seas, and Australia has made great development, owing to the fact that those markets, which used to be filled with merchandise from European countries previous to the war, have come to look to Japan for substitutes. As a result, Japan has exported to those countries during the past twelve months twice or thrice the volume of an average year's trade. Before the war, European countries used to export annually to India, China, Australia, and the South Seas goods amounting to some 2,000,000,000 yen, the chief exporting countries to these markets being Germany, Britain and France. Of this total of 2,000,000,000 yen Japan is capable of producing goods to take the place of 800,000,000 yen worth. In these circumstances, it will be seen there is ample room for Japan's commercial development in these fields.

COMMERCIAL LESSONS OF THE WAR.

"It is most desirable that efforts should be made by Japan, even after the restoration of peace, to extend her commercial development in the directions mentioned. Some pessimists hold that Japan's markets secured during the war will be lost when peace comes, and when the European Powers come to devote their whole efforts to making up for lost opportunities for commercial development, but this view is, in my opinion, much too pessimistic. Granting that the war comes to a termination in a year, the belligerent Powers will find it difficult to repair the serious losses and damage they have sustained in money and men. Moreover, the people of those countries will have to bear extremely heavy burdens of taxation, which will have an injurious effect on the quantity and quality of the goods produced. The heavy loss of merchant vessels during the war will also greatly handicap commercial development."

Though Japan has not much to fear in this respect, there will be introduced another formidable factor into Japan's post-bellum competition with European Powers in the trade spheres that must not be underestimated. The war has brought home to the European nations the necessity of carrying on commercial and industrial enterprises on a systematic and unified plan in order to meet the keen competition of rivals. Even Great Britain, the country which most respects the freedom of individual opinion and action, has learned this lesson from the war. All the big factories in Britain are being worked on a systematic and unified scale under State control for the production of war materials, and this plan has resulted in considerably increasing the productive capacity of these establishments. In short, the war has taught both Britain and France that it was this method that placed Germany in such an advantageous position in the commercial and industrial competition which that country carried on before the war.

THE ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRY.

This system will undoubtedly be abolished after the restoration of peace, but the valuable lesson the British and French peoples have learned will not be easily forgotten and will be put into practice in regard to commercial competition after the war. In other words, the struggle for trade, which has hitherto been carried on individually, will be in future, conducted by a nation on a systematic plan, as one unified body. Unless a very firm determination is formed in this respect by Japan, she will be the loser in the forthcoming international struggle for trade. The Government will, without doubt, formulate the necessary plans at an appropriate time, but this is a matter which cannot be left solely to the authorities to look after. Business men themselves must pay the closest attention to this point from now onward. Japanese traders hitherto have been disposed to compete severely among themselves in foreign markets, not only in China, thus playing into the hands of

foreign traders. Unless this regrettable state of things is radically reformed, the successful conduct of competition with foreign traders after the war will be well-nigh impossible.

"In short, the best way by which Japan can rise superior to the international competition for trade after the war will be to carry on her commerce and industries on a unified plan. This, of course, must not be allowed to interfere with the freedom of individuals, but while holding the freedom of individuals in due respect, the whole nation must work as one systematic body in meeting the competition of other countries."—Japan Chronicle.

THE SMUGGLERS' TRADE.

GERMANY'S BRIBES TO DANES AND SWEDES.

In the following dispatch the Exchange Telegraph Co.'s Special Correspondent at Stockholm gives an interesting insight into the extensive system of smuggling by which Germany is in some measure supplementing her home supplies.

In connection with the pending controversy in Scandinavian countries over British blockade measures, I have made inquiries both here and in Copenhagen, and obtained some instructive facts as to the widespread smuggling which, in spite of severe repressive laws, is still going on. The specific cases described have already been reported in the Scandinavian Press.

In both Denmark and Sweden, from which countries the chief smuggling to Germany goes on, the penalties are very severe. In Denmark, during the last seven months, fines amounting to 1300,000 have been imposed, and under the new law passed last spring there have been heavy sentences of imprisonment. Sweden for a single offence re-export of imported goods on her Export Prohibition List, lately imposed penalties amounting to nearly 130,000. Threats of such penalties do not deter the smugglers. A prosecution or Press exposure; and as it is certain that only a small fraction of the attempts to smuggle-out are detected it follows that the total number of cases of smuggling is very large.

SUBSIDIARY MATTERS.

Many of the smugglers in Denmark are Germans, some are Danes, and some of the work seems to be done by international organisations which are ready to serve any belligerent. Most of the smuggling is done by the primitive method of false description.

A typical case is that of Herr Hans Voigt, a German merchant in a big way of business in Copenhagen, who, with three accomplices, has been convicted of smuggling out 60,000 lb. of rubber. The rubber was sealed in herring tins, and described as herrings. Each of the four was sentenced to 120 days' imprisonment, and the whole four collectively are pronounced liable to repay to the State 400,000 crowns. It is believed in some quarters that Germany pays such fines, and that that explains why the penalties do not act as a deterrent.

In some cases native Danes only are involved, and it has been proved that in certain instances the traffic is carried on with the aid of corrupt railway employees. In the sensational Hojoelev case in Jutland twenty Danes are implicated; ten are under arrest, and sufficient confessions have already been made to show that hundreds of thousands of crowns' worth of export-forbidden goods have been systematically exported to Germany during recent months. The goods went disguised partly as seaweed, and partly as other products not on the prohibition list. The first store seized consisted of tin, and it was found on railway premises hidden under seaweed.

DYES SMUGGLED OUT.

In Copenhagen I was informed that Denmark is the theatre of a double kind of smuggling. With the sanction of Berlin certain goods on the German export prohibition list are smuggled into Denmark in exchange for food and other products on Denmark's prohibition list. The Danish Government suppresses this traffic as far as possible, but it continues nevertheless. The goods smuggled out are aniline dyes, coloured printing inks, medicines and medical stores. These are passed over the Prusso-Danish frontier of Jutland, chiefly over the Kongens river. An international organisation, the headquarters of which is unknown, is said to be endeavouring to get smaller German goods into Russia, where they fetch high prices. The profits are as high as 1,000 per cent.

German residents in Scandinavian countries do a certain amount of smuggling out through the parcel post. In Sweden, several cases have been detected, and elaborate attempts are still sometimes made to export raw materials in "faked" made-up forms. The classic instances were the copper statues of Hindenburg, of which one German firm ordered 25,000 from Sweden. The Customs authorities have discovered thousands of cases of "faked" statues, which contained only a minimum of metal packed in an enormous quantity of fat.

INTIMATIONS.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION FOR OVER THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY.

WILKINSON'S

PREPARED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

SARSAPARILLA

THE WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, &c.

WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO

SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, Victoria Dispensary, Queen's Dispensary, &c.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS

EMERY

EMERY GLASS

CLOTH PAPER LEAD

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON MILL" LONDON.

At Night.

After a hard day's work, or after unusual physical exertion, take MORLICK'S. It helps Nature to tone up your system. It is the ideal Food-Drink—its ingredients are Wheat, Malt, and Milk, scientifically combined and put up in powder form in glass jars. Delicious to the Taste. Made in a moment—no cooking.

Sold in tin by all Chemists and Grocers.

1/6, 2/6 and 1/- (in England).

MORLICK'S MALTED MILK

THE "KÖLNISCHE ZEITUNG" & THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

The "Kölnische Zeitung," in a concluding article on the position which Germany will occupy in Europe after the war, insists on the "Freedom of the Seas," and supports Germany's claims to this freedom with the usual arguments of the "Kölnische Zeitung." One of the extremes will illustrate the spirit of the whole contention.

"When one recalls the old Hanse times, those times of real German sea supremacy, who is it that is not ashamed of the scandalous state of affairs which prevailed at the outbreak of war in 1914? The wild hunt of everything that was German, opened by England, and arranged by her with all the Powers at her disposal, was as a rule successful. In thousands, German traders, technical workers, sailors, were seized and placed in internment camps like unprotected game."

"The Germany of 1914 had no naval bases, no privileged harbours, and no fortresses from which it could defy the ocean tyrants. It is only within the last year we have seen how powerless and without protection was the enormous German strength scattered over all foreign countries. Let us hope that it will be a lesson for us for all time. Nothing testifies more strongly to the unnatural position of Germany in 1914 than the late which has betaken Germans living abroad. One of the greatest, one of the most important tasks, which we must face in the future is the protection and holding together of these overseas Germans, and the ridding ourselves of illusions regarding foreign peoples."

PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AND JAPAN.

The Japanese Government has decided to carry out the resolutions of the Economic Conference at Paris as far as possible, and has appointed an executive committee to decide on the policy to attain this end and at the same time the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has decided to place the measure to prohibit enemy trading as passed by the Privy Council before the Imperial Diet, and the original bill is now in the hands of the Bureau of Regulation. The bill consists of about five articles, which order, not only the dissolution of firms and companies under the control and management of the enemy's subjects, but also prohibit any transaction with enemy subjects.

THE WORLD GIVEN UP.

It would hardly be possible to sound lower depths of pessimism than have been reached by an inmate of Poplar, called "World," who, according to the "Punch," Chamberlain's, "Concise," will accomplish this for you, and save the world that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

MORLICK'S

CURE FOR

ASTHMA

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HONGYAN, a Chinese Graduate, has been a teacher in European Official and University Schools in Hongkong. He has a good method of teaching Chinese to Europeans and a good knowledge of European languages. He is also a good knowledge of Chinese and English. Those who desire to learn Chinese are requested to write to Mr. Li Hongyan, Office at No. 12, Wellington Street, Hongkong.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

"CHINA MAIL"

PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1851-1905) ... 1/6

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 1/6

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Buxby, M.A.) ... 1/6

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 1/6

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 1/6

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1/6

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("San-Ts'ing" translated by E. J. Egan)



ROBERT PORTER & SON'S

BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

Telephone No 618.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.

SECRETARY (Lady or Gentleman) wanted to generally assist the Deputy Superintendent of the Hongkong Police Reserve. (Hours, roughly 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., 2.30 to 5.30 p.m.) Apply to—

Mr. F. C. JENKIN,
Prison Buildings,
115, House Street,
Hongkong, Jan. 20, 1917. 1435

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), on

TUESDAY,

the 30th January, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vieux Road, Corner of 115, House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
SUNDRY BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
etc., etc.

As follows:—
Upolstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double Brass-mounted Bedstead, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Box Mattresses, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Large Roll-top Desk and Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electro Plated Ware.

Piano by Challen and Sons, London, in good condition, Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Pictures, Carpets and Rugs, Clocks, Brass Fenders, Fire Brasses, etc.

1 Sewing Machine, Gent's Bicycle (new), Tennis Racket and Nettings, etc., etc., Brass Finger Bawls, Child's Cots, Perambulator.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 20, 1917. 1435

THE DIARY.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23 —
Chinese New Year.
General Holiday.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24 —
General Holiday.
THURSDAY, Jan. 25 —
Burns' Night.
FRIDAY, Jan. 26 —
5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Seafarers and Subscribers to St. John's Cathedral.
SATURDAY, Jan. 27 —
Entries close for Hongkong Race Meeting.
MONDAY, Jan. 29 —
H.K. Stock Exchange Settlement Day.
11.30 a.m.—West Point Building Co's Meeting.
11.45 a.m.—H.K. Central Estate Ltd's Meeting.
Noon.—H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co's Meeting.
12.15 p.m.—H.K. Land Reclamation Co's Meeting.
3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of our "boating around the bush." We might as well cut it at first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation, by its remarkable cures, has gained a world-wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1917.

THE COLONY'S WAR GIFT.

THE Government's offer to contribute to the Imperial War Chest a sum of two million dollars in addition to the three millions raised by the recent 6 per cent. Colonial Loan, will, we are sure, be readily approved by the whole community, especially as this extra two millions represents surplus of funds on the basis of existing taxation. At the present crisis in the Empire's history, when every sacrifice is demanded, no Colony ought to retain surplus funds. The proper place for them is obviously the Imperial War Chest. True, the intimation of this gift comes in the nature of a surprise to the community because it is a matter which has not yet been the subject of a resolution at any open meeting of the Legislative Council; but as His Excellency in his telegram to the Secretary of State mentions that the Unofficial Members of both the Executive and Legislative Councils unanimously desire to contribute the additional two millions from the Colony's revenues for the purposes of the war, the passing of the necessary resolution is merely formal business which, no doubt, will be transacted in very few minutes at the next meeting of the Legislative Council. This sum, together with the three millions raised by the Loan, makes a total of \$5,000,000. At the present rate of exchange it represents a contribution of well over half a million pounds sterling, in addition to the Colony's fixed military contribution, which now averages well over £200,000 sterling per annum. His Majesty's Government, the Secretary of State says, highly appreciates the attitude of the Unofficial Members and warmly thanks the Government and the Colony for this further gift towards the prosecution of the war. We are quite sure that the community on its part will unhesitatingly endorse the attitude of their representatives in this matter, and that it will be a source of much satisfaction to all to know that the Colony finds itself in this world-shattering crisis in a position to make such a handsome contribution towards the prosecution of the war and the final triumph of the great cause for which the Empire is fighting on a scale unprecedented in its glorious history. It is scarcely necessary to add the reminder that individually it is not for us to be satisfied with this. Just as the Government of the Colony has placed its surplus funds at the disposal of the Imperial Government, so is it the duty of every firm and individual in the Colony to add to the Allies' War Chest by subscribing to the Loans. A great deal has been done already in that connection by the community, but much more might and ought to be done. The great War Loan now on the market is at once the call and the opportunity for contributing to what we all hope and trust will prove to be the supreme effort which will enable the War to be brought to an early and triumphant conclusion.

Striking evidence of how Germany is feeling the money pinch is afforded by the fact that she is issuing ten penny (one penny) bank notes to pay her troops. The notes are printed on paper three inches wide and five inches long and bear the "Reichsbank" (the State Bank) stamp.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Lady May will distribute the prizes to the pupil of St. Paul's Institution, Causeway Bay, at 3 p.m. on 31st inst.

In view of the epidemic of small pox prevailing in the Colony, The Head of the Sanitary Department by advertisement, advises the public to refrain from visiting the Chinese New Year Fair.

The Harbour Master notifies in the *Gazette* that no vessel other than Naval craft is allowed, when passing, to approach within 100 yards of the Naval Dockyard walls without a written permit from the Naval Authorities.

The "Hongkong Civil Service List" for 1917, compiled in the Colonial Secretary's Office, has made its appearance. The information is, of course, brought up to date and a casual glance discloses one or two little improvements such as the printing of the "Historical Abstract" on the ordinary pages instead of, as formerly, on folded sheets which could scarcely be considered convenient for ready reference.

The usual official notices are published by the Captain Superintendent of Police governing the firing of crackers in the Colony in connection with the Chinese New Year. In the greater part of the City of Victoria and the main residential area of the Kowloon Peninsula, the times are: On Monday, the 22nd January, from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and on Tuesday, the 23rd January, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. On Monday, the 29th January, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

A Proclamation by the King is published in to-day's *Gazette* prohibiting the import of jewellery and all manufactures of gold and silver other than watches and watch cases into the United Kingdom, except under licence. Another proclamation by the King makes certain additions to and amendments in the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war. These include:—Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes; Silk in all forms and the manufactures thereof; silk cocoons; artificial silk and the manufactures thereof; quillaria bark; Zirconium, cerium, thorium, and all alloys and compounds thereof; Zirconia and monazite sand.

WEDDING AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

This afternoon the wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral of Miss Anabella V. Henderson to Lieutenant Francis Charles Millington, R.G.A. The bride wore a dress of white net and crepe goterette trimmed with point lace, and carried a bouquet consisting of a sheaf of white chrysanthemums and asparagus fern. Her bridesmaid was Miss Clarke, whose dress was of vieux rose silk crepe. She wore a black hat and carried a bouquet of mignonette. Mrs. Tatcher, who also attended the bride, wore a dress of navy blue nixon and taffeta and a pink hat, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Mr. W. J. Tatcher gave away the bride. The best man was Lieut. A. E. Hall, R.G.A. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, Army Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, Chaplain of the Cathedral. The Cathedral was prettily decorated for the occasion and the service was choral, including the hymns "The voice that breathed 'O'er Eden'" and "Love Divine, all loves excelling," concluding with Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

There was a large attendance at the wedding including many of the brother officers of the bridegroom, and numerous pupils of the Belilos School for Girls at which the bride is an assistant mistress. The reception was given by Mrs. W. J. Tatcher at No. 1, Peak Road, where the bride and bridegroom received the felicitations of a host of friends.

FIRE AT YAU MATI.

Fire broke out in a small paper shop in Yau mati about 2.15 o'clock this morning.

The flames spread with lightning rapidity to five three-story houses adjoining, occupied mostly by the Yee Fong Chan restaurant. These were quickly gutted. Three houses across the road were also ignited.

The fire brigade, who responded quickly to the call, soon had the conflagration under control. There was no loss of life.

HONGKONG APPEAL COURT.

A CANTON WIDOW'S APPEAL.

The Appeal Court of three Judges sat this morning to hear an appeal against a judgment by the Chief Justice in Original Jurisdiction. The Judges sitting were Sir Haviland de Saumarez (Chief Judge of H. B. M. Court at Shanghai), Sir William Rees Davies, K.C. (Chief Justice of Hongkong), Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz (Puisne Judge).

Counsel engaged are:—For the plaintiff-appellant, Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. and Mr. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. R. C. Faithfull, solicitor); for the defendant-respondent, Mr. Eldon Potter, (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, solicitors).

The plaintiff-respondent is a poor widow and is pleading in *pauperis*; the defendant-respondent are the Bank of Canton, Limited. The widow alleges, that \$10,000 was deposited in the Bank of Canton by her husband, who was an editor of a newspaper in Canton, and who, as a result of his publishing matter considered to be seditious, was shot. The widow alleges that after her husband's death some of his "friends" or relatives, knowing that he had deposited \$10,000 in the Bank, conspired to secure the money. They came to Hongkong, manufactured a promissory note for \$10,000 and placed a confederate in a certain house, with instructions how to act should "anything happen." Subsequently a bailiff arrived at the house, asked certain questions of the man who had been put in possession, and the latter gave his answers in accordance with the instructions given. Shortly after the visit of the bailiff a writ was issued, the bailiff again visited the house, failed to obtain satisfaction for the promissory note, and eventually judgment in default was given in favour of the holders of the promissory note, for \$10,000. The latter then sought to obtain a garnishee order against the Bank of Canton for the \$10,000. There was the usual hearing, and the garnishee order was made for the payment of the \$10,000 to the holders of the promissory note. Then the widow came on the scene. She visited the Bank of Canton for the purpose of drawing out a certain sum, and was then informed of the happenings related above. She sued the Bank of Canton, in Original Jurisdiction, for the return of the \$10,000, but the Chief Justice gave a verdict in favour of the Bank, because the money was paid out by them by order of the Court.

To-day the appeal was opened by Mr. Sharp who put before the Court the facts and the legal contentions for the plaintiff-appellant.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED FALSE STATEMENT BY BANKRUPT.

A charge of making a material misstatement after receiving an order in bankruptcy was preferred against Mui Choy, by Chow Chuk Lung.

It is alleged that defendant falsely stated that he was indebted to one San Hang Tong in the sum of \$3,000.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley appeared for the complainant and Mr. Agassiz for the defendant.

His Worship fixed the bail at \$1,000 cash, one bond of \$4,000 and a personal bond.

THIEF HEAVILY SENTENCED.

A Chinese coolie charged with stealing a gold neck-chain from a Chinese girl was sentenced by Mr. Wood this morning to one year's imprisonment, twenty-four strokes of the birch and four hours' stocks.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE.

A Chinese shopkeeper was charged before Mr. Wood with intentionally damaging the dry goods displayed for sale by the complainant.

Inspector O'Sullivan said it was alleged that the defendant threw a quantity of Jeyes' fluid and kerosene on the complainant's haberdashery with the result that the goods were ruined.

Bail was fixed at \$100.

CROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when children sleep, and usually closes and this alone should be a warning. Use and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on hand. It never fails, acts quickly, and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

A HOPE TO SEE UNIVERSITY OPENED TO WOMEN.

Mrs. Sandemann, wife of the Commodore, distributed the prizes yesterday at St. Stephen's Girls' College.

The Headmistress in the course of her report on the work of the College said:—

"This year, for the first time, some of the girls of Va and L. VI. entered for the Hongkong Local Examinations. We have ceased altogether to prepare pupils for the Oxford Preliminary examination, and have found this step most satisfactory in that it gives Form Vb. more time to work thoroughly and slowly at perfecting their English before they attempt the harder work and set books of the Local Examinations. Four candidates sat for these outside examinations in the summer of 1915—two Juniors, two Seniors. All four students, Li Shuk Ching, Yung Po Ming, Loh Mo In, and Choy Kam Yuet, passed most satisfactorily. They all gained good marks in: Scripture, set books, Dictation, Grammar, Essay, Geography, History and Needlework. Three distinctions were gained in Scripture, and three in Needlework. Li Shuk Ching, the head of the school last year, passed her senior examination with Honours, and gained 'very good' in all branches of her English. We naturally rejoiced that distinction should be gained by three students in Scripture, as it is the subject which has the first place in our school curriculum and time-table and is the foundation on which we build up all the other work. Needlework, too, we feel to be a subject which cannot be lightly overlooked in a girl's education. It has had special thought and care put into it for the past year and under Miss Updell's direction has been thoroughly systematised. We invite inspection of this and all other branches of handwork which are displayed in the Guest Room for your criticism. Two other successes in this direction. I should like to mention those gained by Sun Hong Kheung and Ng Shuk Hing, who were awarded two out of the three prizes at the Ministering Children's League Bazaar in the competition for beautiful needlework. One other branch of our work here I should like to call attention to and that is the Chinese studies which are under the careful direction of Mr. Lo Kwan Sheung and his staff. I hope parents will do all in their power to encourage attendance at these afternoon classes, for without a thorough study of the Chinese Classics no Chinese girl should consider her education at all complete. Of our old girls, I should like to mention the name of Liang Yat Kwan, who, while in this school passed her Senior Oxford examination in 1914. She left us to join her parents in Peking and passed there into Miss Bowden Smith's school. After about a year's hard work at extra subjects such as French, Latin, Mathematics, she succeeded in passing out fifth on the list of students who entered for the Tsun Wa Scholarship examination, which has now taken her as a student to America. We were naturally proud of her success and felt no one in the school so much deserved the honour she won, for the special reason that she has been an outstanding example in this school of a courageous spirit. Having once failed in her Senior Examination she was plucky enough to take it again the following year. We all, therefore, rejoice in her present good fortune, and, knowing that her life is dedicated to God and her country, we feel all will be well for her in her new surroundings; but we do not advise other students of this College to necessarily follow her abroad. We would rather hope to see the University of Hongkong in the near future opening its doors to women students and offering to those who are free to study the advantages of some higher courses of study. The girls of China would then be able to pursue their education while still under the protecting influences of their own home and country. Was it possibly some such thought as this that prompted Mr. Ho Fook, when, a few weeks ago, he made his generous offer to St. Stephen's Girls' College? I refer to the sum of \$1,000 in War Loan Bonds which he has presented as a Scholarship to the girl who passes best in the school in her Summer examination. This is the first offer of its kind which has ever come our way and it has in no little manner inspired us with courage, for it speaks to us, with no uncertain sound, of the staunch support of our Chinese friends. I should therefore like to take this present opportunity of publicly thanking the kind donor of this Scholarship in the name of the staff and students of the College, whose work it will so stimulate."

"But most of all are our thanks due to God who has guided us and blessed us through all the work of this past year, and who, as a sign of His favour towards us has allowed us on this past Christmas Eve the joy of witnessing nine of His children receive Confirmation at the hands of the Bishop of Victoria, and so pass into the visible membership of Christ's Holy Catholic Church. No reward for our work can bring deeper joy than this, for it is through the lives of such students as these that we look for the greatest blessing to come to China, the land of our adoption."

Mr. SANDEMANN, after distributing the prizes, said it had given her great pleasure to be present. She expressed a hope that the Headmistress would see to it that the students were instructed as to what was going on in Europe, and what the Allies were fighting for—a cause to which many wealthy Chinese in the Colony had given their practical assistance.

The Bishop, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs. Sandemann, said they also welcomed Commodore Sandemann as a representative of the British Navy. The Bishop referred to the need of new and larger college premises, and threw out the challenge that if someone would provide him with \$50,000 during the next fortnight he would find some suitable premises, and very near to the playground.

The proceedings closed with hearty cheers for Mrs. Sandemann and the visitors, and the singing of the National Anthem.

GERMAN INFLUENCES IN CHINA.

BANKS AGAIN.

Under these headings the *Times* Commercial Supplement for December contains the following from a correspondent at Peking:—

The delusion is held in some quarters that German trade in China is in a moribund state. At first glance it would appear that the impossibility of exporting goods from Germany and the complete disappearance of the German mercantile marine from the commercial seas would prevent the German firms in China from carrying on their export or import business.

As a matter of fact, German firms in the Treaty ports are handling quite a large amount of business and have built up useful connections with firms in America. They experience no difficulty in financing this business as the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, the semi-official concern by means of which Germany conducted her politico-financial deals in China, has an ample supply of funds. The German share of the Boxer Indemnity is paid to the Deutsche Asiatische Bank and indications justify the belief that the bulk, if not all, of the money so received is kept in China. In certain of the German concessions there has been most significant activity in building or extending business premises, undertaken, no doubt, in order to impress the Chinese. The Deutsche Asiatische Bank is on good authority to encourage German traders in China to apply for financial facilities in order to inaugurate or extend enterprises which would tend to confirm the belief, actually cultivated by the well-organized publicity campaign, that the Germans are supremely confident of emerging victorious from the world war.

That Germany, whatever terms of peace may be dictated to her, fully intends to make a strong effort to improve her commercial position in China after the war is beyond question. Advice from Japan state that among the German prisoners in that country the most popular method of employing their enforced leisure is the study of the Chinese language. Many of the prisoners were men who were employed by German commercial firms in China before they were called to the colours at Tientsin, and of these a large percentage had a good knowledge of the Chinese language and trade customs. They have been coaching fellow-prisoners who were not so well-equipped, and at the end of the war Germany will have a comparatively large commercial army fully prepared to carry on the campaign in China. Knowledge of this fact should stimulate the efforts now being made both in Great Britain and China to encourage the study of the Chinese language among those of our own people who contemplate personal participation in the exploitation of China's commercial possibilities.

WAR CHARITIES.

"Our Little Bit Society" have to-day forwarded their usual fortnightly parcel of comforts for the troops to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, London, through the kindness of Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co., consisting of the following:—

2,916 rolled Bandages.
619 Swabs.
86 funnel many-tailed Bandages.
7 pairs Surgical Stockings.
38 Floor Mats.
64 Milk Cans.
115 Suits Pyjamas.
24 Japanese Puzzles.
1 dozen "Comic Cuts."

CORRESPONDENCE.

LEST WE FORGET.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

SIR,—The payment by Hongkong of its surplus revenue to the War Fund is an act which must meet with general approval.

Least, however, the Colony should take to itself too much credit, it is well to remember from whom this surplus is obtained.

We are living in peace and luxury here, paying no War taxes, except a small tax on tobacco and a slight increase in the liquor duties, which nobody feels. The surplus and much more is contributed by the OPTEW SMOKERS.

Yours etc.,

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Market. Maxon and Taylor in their share report dated 10th January state:— Since the date of our last report our market has continued dull with a very small volume of business passing, due entirely to the continued tightness of money and withdrawal of all facilities for finance, a state of affairs which may be reasonably expected to be prolonged until China New Year.

Shanghai shows evidence of suffering from the same complaint, the market there being almost stagnant, with the exception of a little firmness in Shanghai Cotton shares.

Russell is quoted from London 3/1 per lb.

BANKS.—Hongkong Banks have been done to a small extent at \$700 and \$710, closing nominal at \$710.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Unions could be placed at slightly over \$200. Cantoners are offering at \$377. North China at \$1.10 and Yangtze at \$255 remain unchanged.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkong Fire at \$275, and China Fire at \$165 are quoted at last week's rates.

SUGAR.—Donghai have firming up to a buying rate of \$118 for cash. Deferred Indes are offering at \$133 but buyers are shy of quoting a rate. Preferred Indes have come to business at \$41.30. Star Ferries could be obtained at \$30. Steamships have firming up to a buying rate of \$209 after a small business at the rate.

REVENUE.—China Sugar have changed hands at \$128 and Malabons at \$34.

OPALS AND MINING.—Langkats have been sold to the North China, 513 Rauba at \$2.40. Tremols at 21/8. Shale at 1/8, and Ural Caspians at 30/- are all unchanged from last week.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GOWNS.—Kowloon Wharves after being in demand at \$50 are now offering at the rate. Hongkong Docks have fallen away to \$120 for cash. Shanghai Docks have firming up to a buying rate of \$1.55 with a small business passing at the rate.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Centrals at \$101 are offering whilst Hongkong Lands are in demand at \$80 to a small extent. Hongkong Hotels are offering at \$115. Humbley's Hotels are wanted at \$80. West Point Hotel buyers at \$80. Kowloon Lands at \$35 are unaltered from last week.

COTTON MILL.—Fores at \$1.45. Kung Yeh at \$1.14 and Yangtze at \$1.14 are all quoted at last week's rate with no business reported during the week. Shanghai Cottons have moved into favour, rising from 115 to 115 1/2 last week's rate to \$1.15 offered for cash, with \$1.15 1/2 for February.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.—Hongkong Electric at \$18 are quiet with nothing doing. China Light are wanted at \$4, and Hongkong Trams at \$7.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneo are offering at \$8 and China. Providents have changed hands at \$24. Waterboats are wanted at \$15. Dairy Farms are offering at \$24 and Cement have come to business at \$11.60.

EXCHANGE.—The demand rate on London is 23 1/2 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 84.

LECTURE BY MR. DENMAN FULLER.

There was a large attendance, including H. E. the Governor and Lady May, Sir Charles Elliot and the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, at Mr. Denman Fuller's last lecture on "Musical Appreciation," the collection for the Fund for Blind Sailors and Soldiers amounting to over \$50.

The next lecture (to which all are invited, whether members of the Institution or not) will be on Monday next at the Helena May Institute at 5.30 p.m., when Mr. Denman Fuller will speak of and play several pieces of the more popular type, special mention will be made of some common faults in their interpretation, and how to avoid these faults. Debussy's "Garden in the Rain" (Modern French) and "Innocence" (Hunting Song) (Modern British) will also be played and spoken of.

As at the previous lectures, collection will be made on behalf of the Fund for Blind Sailors and Soldiers, which is in urgent need of support.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Wharves 351 sales 173
Hampshire 11 sales
Cement 11 sales
H.K. Tramway 11 sales
Kung Yeh 14 buyers
Shai Cops 11 sales

**HARPER'S BALSAMIC
COUGH LINCTUS.**

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has claims it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

A warning to the public against purchasing two types of shaving brushes, which have been found to be infected with anthrax, has been issued by the Public Health Committee of Liverpool. One of the brushes has a plain, black wooden handle, and the other has a white metal handle with a small mirror at the top.

The brushes were purchased somewhere on the Continent, and the chairman of the committee suggested that this might be another of the enemy's "devil's devices." Brushes similarly infected have been found in London.

Petrograd Telegraphic Agency tele-
grams from Odessa, dated January 9,
state that well informed persons who
arrived from Rumania described the
extraordinary cruelty of the Germans to
Romanian boy scouts, considerable num-
ber of whom took an active part in the
fighting. According to statements of in-
terviews and other testimony obtained
from persons where the Rumanians were held
prisoners, the Germans, for instance, in
the sector of Turghui Galla Germans
they captured these boy scouts, and
and them as, frayed fire and shot at
without mercy.

Government issued licences in favour of 189,064 confirmed smokers." Again, Takekoshi, *pretending* to be quoting an official source, says that in 1903 the value of opium sold was 9,922,515 yen. In the Japanese official statement made for the value is 5,707,983 yen. This one discrepancy in figures all supposed to be based on official returns raises a doubt whether any of them can be absolutely relied on. Mr. Takekoshi gives a table showing the weight and value of opium sold by Government agents, which is as follows:

Year	Weight (kg)	Value (Yen)
1897	1,887	1,897
1905	1,882	9,922,515
1911	5,017	5,707,983

Japanese official returns show that value of opium sold in 1911 had increased to 5,707,983 yen. No doubt this is in a large part due to the increase in price of opium, as in 1900 the quantity of opium sold was 53,446,470 grams. But it may be assumed that the price of opium in 1911 was 2,015 yen per kilogram. But it may be assumed that the price of opium in 1911 was 2,015 yen per kilogram. But it may be assumed that the price of opium in 1911 was 2,015 yen per kilogram.

By Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G.
LADIES OF GRACE.
Margaret Agnes, Lady Davidson;
Mary Evelyn, Lady McMahon.
Annet, Lady Tupper.

REQUIREES.

Captain Angus Alexander MacIntosh of Mackintosh.
Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Walsh Rowley.

LION ASSOCIATE,
Lieutenant Colonel Fred Harvey, M.R.O.S.
T.F.C.P. V.I.S.

Letters of acknowledgment have been received from Commander C. W. Beck for a gift of 80,000 cigarettes for Naval ratings in port, and from Captain Small for the 50,000 cigarettes sent for distribution amongst the troops in Hong Kong.

"I'll mark poison. The boat was surrounded by a swarm of sharks that devoured the men floating in the water in the water exploding with joy."

THE SIGNAL ON THE WATERS.

"I was on board the drifter and saw the news and the ship. They are adventure sailors and cars—the whole community of an amphibious. The pirates are in the silence. The news tell me that the pirates are in the water. I am a member of the navy. I am on the watch for four days and nights. It was a nasty job."

"We were off little boats into the water and the ship was wrecked. It was difficult work at night, but we saved them all—three officers and seven sailors. They were soaked like sponges. We had to give them other clothes. We dressed them fairly well and they were entirely new. There were four of them."

"Well done. How many of you are there?"

"There are nine of us."

"Please don't make it. You will get a 250 francs premium from the Italian Government for the capture of the pirates."

"Yes, and the pirates are gone. We will drink to it tonight. Hm. Hm. Hm. Hm."

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

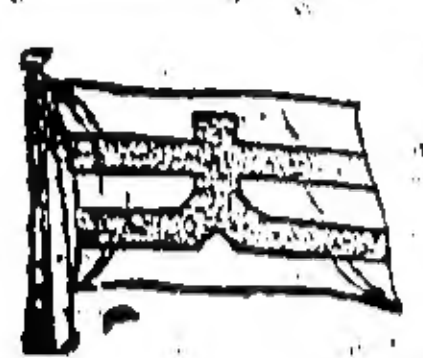
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE			
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA			
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES			

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING apply to P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

NORTH AMERICAN LINE:—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Bincuar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSEPH MARU" Saturday, 20th Jan., at 8 a.m.
"AMAKURA MARU" Sunday, 21st Jan., at 10 a.m.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WEAR, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf telephones No. 74 will be fixed.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO—
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA

THE Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and stewardess are carried. All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAPE TOWN & in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND AFAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong on or about, Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

A steamer	Shortly	

For freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA (SOUTH-SEA MAIL & S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. BORNEO MARU, For Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan.

S.S. RICHUN MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan.

S.S. HANMI MAI U, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Freight, Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO		
HOIHOW, HAIPHONG & HAIPHONG		
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO		
SHANGHAI		

SAILING DATES OBTAINABLE AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

MANILA LINE: Twin Screw Steamers with Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 35.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Lawas and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Ohefo.

For sailing dates and further particulars regarding Passage or Freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are dispatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Telephone No. 215.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS

PLEASE APPLY TO

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

Tel. No. 215, Sub. Ex. 10.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAICHING Capt. W. C. Pasmore FRIDAY, 26th Jan. at 11 a.m.

SWATOW

HAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgins SUNDAY, 21st Jan. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU. Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

First Class to London G3438. (271-30.0) Return G4300. (2173)
" " " San Francisco G2500. " G43740.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc. ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Calico, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso. Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO AGENT.

Telephone 201.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROTECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY, CAPE TOWN AND TENNESSEE		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT TLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA AND YOKOHAMA		
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE

APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

SHIPPING

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NOTICE.

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's steamer s.s. "TOKAI MARU" will be dispatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Mexico and Central and South American Ports, at an early date.

For information regarding freight etc. kindly apply to the undersigned, T. DAIGO, Agent, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Hongkong.

Hongkong, Dec. 8, 1916. 1200

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN-ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "RIOTO," Captain J. A. Smith, having arrived the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 22nd inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1917. 1424

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER.



CHERRY & CO.

FEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dollar seeking? Speculate on London's trade records for 22, or larger advertisements from 25s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

Can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong—

The Hongkong Hotel

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf

Tan Upper Park Train Station

The Lower Park Train Station

No. 100 (D'Almeida Street)

Hong Kong (Kowloon)

100, 101, 102

103, 104, 105

106, 107, 108

109, 110, 111

112, 113, 114

115, 116, 117

118, 119, 120

